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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD JUNE.

MR. F. N. WRIGHT, C. S., who has been recently appointed Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, and Chairman of the Municipality, on assuming office, issued a Municipal notice "prohibiting the sale of articles of food or drink by any one afflicted with a contagious, infectious, or loathsome disease, as also the touching of the same articles by such diseased persons when buying them, all breaches of this order to be punishable with fine of Rs. 50."

AN Army Circular notifies that all Native Commissioned Officers of the armies of the three Presidencies, whether serving actively or retired on pension, shall be entitled in virtue of their military rank to seats in Vicegregal durbars, and consequently to the same privilege in all Provincial durbars.

THE Shah of Persia has re-opened negotiations with BARON REUTER, for the construction of railways throughout Persia. The telegraphic summary of the news runs as follows:—"The Shah of Persia has given Baron Reuter a concession to establish a State Bank in Persia, and also to work the State mines. A Belgian Company has been formed for the construction and working of railways and tramways in Persia. They are going to issue 5 per cent debentures to the extent of six million francs. The Company has two concessions—one for a railway ten kilometres in length, from Teheran to the holy city of Shahabdulazem, and the other for town tramways in Teheran.'

THE SHAH'S present visit to the European Courts is connected with this scheme. The signs are abundant that instead of looking forward any longer to a Russian invasion of India *via* Afghanistan, the British military experts have found out, or believe they have, that the approach towards India that Russia may possibly contemplate is through Persia to the Persian Gulf. This is the project that is now disturbing the military experts at Simla. It is believed that Sir Mackenzie Wallace's holiday tour through Persia, is directly concerned with this project, and that his mission is a political one, just as was Colonel MacGregor's in 1876-77.

HIS Highness Maharaja Rajendra Singh of Putialla celebrated the completion of his seventeenth and the commencement of his eighteenth year at his capital on the 15th instant. The occasion was one for general rejoicing; and a grand durbar, a gymkhana, and other festivities were held.

THE draft of the proposed Leprosy Bill will be circulated among the local Governments for consideration before the measure is introduced into the Legislative Council.

THE High Court of the North-West Provinces has rejected the appeal of the Najibabad rioters who were sentenced last January to various terms of imprisonment.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Holkar has, it is said, abolished the revenue cess known as *hal fala*, or plough-tax, introduced by the late Maharaja for road and chowkidary purposes. The cess was assessed at Rs. 1,90,000 nearly. The removal of this impost has caused great relief to the ryots.

THE Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, has been allowed leave for three months with effect from the 29th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. H. Tawney, C. I. E., Principal, Presidency College, will act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft K. C. I. E, or until further orders and Mr. A. Pedler, Professor, Presidency College, will act as Principal of that institution during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. H. Tawney C.I.E.

LORD LYTTON is said to be suffering from a very harassing complaint, for which he has been attended by Dr. Fauvel, who assures the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* that it has not reached alarming proportions. A correspondent says that his lordship has preferred to undergo an operation by an English physician, although there are numerous French doctors able to perform it.

TUESDAY, 4TH JUNE.

THE Darjeeling Police, writes a contemporary, have always been conspicuous in a bad sense. The reason is, as usual, the very inadequate pay given them, which thrusts upon even these the necessity of seeking to supplement their income. This idea, however, Government are in the habit of treating as mere conjecture wholly undeserving of consideration, pointing to some policemen of long service to prove that it is possible for men to live on a few rupees a month, and yet be honest. The answer to such an argument can be that the policeman of service and repute may only be an undiscovered thief and extortioner, and that ultimately the Government will find it to be so—but after much mischief has been done. In Darjeeling the Government have found it so. A policeman, "one of the best and most intelligent in the force," has just been tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for having been concerned in various robberies. He had to rob to support his family. He went on for years undetected, but was caught at last. Apart from moral grounds it would really seem that the Government sets loose half-starved men on the population, who have to make good what is lacking in their pay.

A TECHNICAL School has been established at Rungpore through the exertions of the members of the local District Board. The students are being taught painting, carpentry, measurement of lands and other mechanical works. Young men belonging to respectable families have got admission into the school.

THE *Pioneer* says—"Mr. Mackenzie will not take his leave from the Central Provinces for some little time to come, and it has been arranged that Mr. Robert Crosthwaite will join the Legislative Council at once to put the Central Provinces bills *en train*. Mr. Venning will officiate as Judicial Commissioner in the absence of Mr. Crosthwaite, who may return to act as Chief Commissioner when Mr. Mackenzie goes on leave."

THE Lord Mayor of London has issued an appeal to the public for subscriptions to the extent of £85,000, to complete the equipment of the Volunteer force.

THE Shah will be in England during the greater part of July, and is to occupy apartments in Buckingham Palace during his stay in London. He is a very costly guest, for, in 1873, his brief visit cost upwards of £20,000, of which the Queen herself paid £12,000. There was a bill of £1,800 for cleaning and redecorating the rooms in Buckingham Palace which were occupied by the Shah, who, however, is reported to be now much more "civilised" than he formerly was. He is to visit Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds, and he will make a short tour through Scotland, and is expected to be present at the great naval review at Spithead on Saturday, July 27, when one of the Royal yachts will be placed at his disposal—probably the Osborne, as the Prince and Princess of Wales will be with the Queen on board the Victoria and Albert.

THE Shah has made Sir Edwin Arnold Commander of the Imperial Order of the Lion and the Sun.

IN the Sikkim-Tibet matter the Government of India are still awaiting the proposals of Mr. Hart, which if founded on a reasonable basis may lead to the reopening of negotiations.

NOTHING has been heard by the Government of India regarding the proposal to reduce the number of members of the India Council. The constitution of that Council was laid down in the Government of India Act, 21 and 22 Victoria, which is a very comprehensive statute and one not likely to be lightly set aside, especially when we know the aversion of the Home Government at present to bringing forward any Indian legislation.

IT is now definitely settled that Colonel Erskine, Commissioner of the Lucknow division, who is just now serving on the Administration Committee at Nainee-Tal, will succeed Mr. Reid in the Kumaon commissionership, the prize appointment of the provincial service.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

THE Central Provinces Land Bills that will be coming shortly before the Legislative Council are not, we understand, designed to make any radical changes in the Provincial Code, but mainly to provide for ryotwari settlements in tracts excluded from the existing malguzari settlements. It is also intended to amend the law of partition, and to remedy some defects in the existing Acts that have come out in the course of the settlement operations now proceeding.

THE *Morning Post* publishes "with all reserve a statement to the effect that the Committee sitting at Simla will recommend, as a measure of economy, the permanent location in Calcutta of more Government offices instead of reductions in the scale of allowances. The decision, if it has been arrived at, will commend itself to the clerks concerned as much as to the general public."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S Life and Aims. The following extract from the autobiography of Professor Huxley is taken from the May number of *Our Celebrities*. "The last thing that it would be proper for me to do would be to speak of the work of my life, or to say at the end of the day whether I think I have earned my wages or not. Men are said to be partial judges of themselves—young men may be, I doubt if old men are. Life seems terribly foreshortened as they look in youth; and the mountain they set themselves to climb in youth turns out to be a mere spur of immeasurably higher ranges, when, with failing breath, they reach the top. But if I may speak of the objects I have had more or less definitely in view since I began the ascent of my hillock they are briefly these:—To promote the increase of natural knowledge and to forward the application of scientific methods of investigation to all the problems of life to the best of my ability, in the connection, which has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength, that there is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind, except veracity of thought and of action and the resolute facing of the world as it is, when the garment of make-believe, by which pious hands have hidden its uglier features, is stripped off. It is with this intent that I have subordinated any reasonable, or unreasonable, ambition for scientific fame which I may have permitted myself to entertain to other ends; to the popularisation of science; to the development and organisation of scientific education; to the endless series of battles and skirmishes over evolution; and to untiring opposition to that ecclesiastical spirit, that clericalism, which in England, as everywhere else, and to whatever denomination it may belong, is the deadly enemy of science."

A MANDALAY paper says that as soon as the cold season comes "British troops are going to make an overland march from India over the old Burmese frontier through our new territories, and so down to Mandalay. What makes this military grand tour the more interesting is the suggested project, as yet only in the bud, of an unofficial colonisation scheme to follow for the fertile and healthy uplands now formally added to the Empire. The colony is to be European and Eurasian. Enormous attractions are to be held out to Indian officers whose quivers are fuller than their coffers. The first instalment of these distinguished settlers is to be one of no less than 600 families, and the more sanguine of the projectors really think this time they have discovered a social and military El Dorado."

A NATIVE correspondent from Kotah, a tributary state in Rajputana, writes to a contemporary to say that a daring plot to poison the Maharaja of that place, has recently been brought to light. It appears that certain State confederates lately became inimical to the Raja, and two of these, named Baid Raj and Walabi, who are said to have been directly concerned in the plot have been arrested. The Maharaja, it appears, had ordered certain strengthening medicines for his use, and in the course of their preparation, the accused are alleged to have mixed a quantity of arsenic in it. On taking the first dose of this medicine, however, the Maharaja showed slight symptoms of poisoning, which led to an inquiry, and the subsequent discovery of the plot. The Maharaja is now doing well.

THURSDAY, 30TH MAY.

THE despatch of the Secretary of State to the India Government on the subject of vote in the House of Commons on the Licensing question in India, was forwarded by the London mail which arrived in Calcutta this morning.

"THAT we have a surplus female population is well-known," says an English paper, "that it is largely made up of widows is not so familiar a fact." There are, in truth, many more widows and widowers—the latter numbering 585,644, the former 1,410,684, or a majority of 821,040. Moreover, of these a very large proportion are young widows. In 1881 there were, in England and Wales, 52,019 widows under the age of twenty-five. Now, why is this?

A writer in the *Westminster Review* essays to answer the question. His first impulse, it seems, was to attribute the predominance of widows to the greater natural longevity of women, and to the many risks to life to which men of all classes are exposed. On the other hand, there is the female mortality from child-birth, and, on the whole, the reviewer thinks he has discovered a more satisfactory solution. There are, he now considers, more widows than widowers because of the many men who, late in life, marry women much younger than themselves. Naturally they die before their more youthful partners, and there you have the genesis of the young widow, who, collectively, has so much to do with the redundancy of women as a sex. The reviewer holds, it appears, that a widow is at a great disadvantage, as compared with a man, in regaining a life-companion; but this scarcely accords either with the philosophy of the elder Weller, or with the teachings of experience. A widow handicapped in the matrimonial struggle? Well, hardly—unless, perchance she be plain and have a very large quiverful of children. Even then, masculine pity and sympathy have often ended in a proposal. That many men do marry late in life, and that many widows are made thereby, may be the fact; but late marriages will still go on, if only because so many men are unable or unwilling to marry till they can offer their wives a sufficiently good home."

POLICE surveillance has been removed from the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, on condition that he was not under the Bombay Presidency or any adjoining Native State.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"Female medical education is progressing satisfactorily at the Agra Medical College to judge by the results of the recent examinations there. In the general result of the fourth-year class three out of five students passed easily, whilst those who failed were only a few marks short of the necessary total. Out of thirteen second-year students who had to score 375 out of 500, no less than nine succeeded, whilst those who could not reach this high standard were still able to show average of 340 marks—by no means a result to be ashamed of. The class examinations of the third and first-year students also show a highly satisfactory result, and reflect no small credit on the aptitude of the scholars, as also upon the College authorities, who have done so much to bring about the success attained."

IT is interesting to learn that since the founding of the Madras University, 69 female candidates have passed the Matriculation Examination, and 7 the First Arts Examination. The following is the distribution of the successful candidates in the Matriculation Examination:—14 Native Christians, 18 East Indians, 36 Europeans and 1 Parsi. Of the 7 successful F. A. candidates, 1 is a Native Christian, and 6 are Europeans. So says the *Madras Journal of Education.*

The Victoria Terminus at Bombay is said to be the finest Railway building in the world. It took ten years in building, and cost nearly 24,000,000.

THE latest female vice, writes the *Chicago Tribune*, is intoxication by naphtha. It is not swallowed. The fumes of it are simply inhaled, inducing, so the inebriates say, a particularly agreeable exhilaration. Not even does heesh, it is understood, beget more facinating dreams or more gorgeous visions of splendour. The girls in the rubber factories, of which there are a great number in Boston and its neighbourhood, are greatly addicted to this novel form of drunkenness. In such establishments naphtha is used in enormous quantities to cleanse the rubber being kept in big boilers closed against the air. To the valves of these boilers the young women employes readily obtain access and breathe the exhilaration therefrom, some unlucky accident having betrayed to a chance experimenter the abominable secret. The notion is said to have been brought originally from Germany by emigrant laborers in petticoats. Now the manufacturers propose to put a stop to the evil by keeping the valves carefully locked.

THE harvest in the Punjab has been very good this year. In no district has the wheat crop been below the average; in eleven districts it has been a fair average crop; in 16 districts above the average, and in two districts very much above the average. The oil-seed crop has been even better than the wheat. The exports, the stocks of food-grains in the country, and the area under cultivation, have also all been equally satisfactory.

FRIDAY, 31ST MAY.

STRAW, by chemical means, has just been made to furnish a new kind of gunpowder, which is practically smokeless and flameless. This new powder cannot be exploded by mere concussion. It is said to have other good qualities, the chief of which are—it will not heat or foul the barrel of the gun, and by its use the report and recoil are greatly diminished.

SYMPTOMS are not wanting, says the *Statesman*, which indicate that Major H. N. RAMSAY, of the Bengal Police, will shortly be allowed to air his special fad of chowkidary organisation, at the expense of this long-suffering province. The salient features of Major Ramsay's scheme are:

(a) The substitution of geographical circles comprising comparatively large areas for the village as the unit of chowkidary organisation.

(b) The substitution of a Rural Police cess for that in force under Act VI of 1870; and for ancient territorial remuneration which prevails where the latter is not in force.

(c) The replacement of the village *punchayet* as a collecting agency, by cess assessment committees, with corresponding committees of appeal; and by circle receivers and sub-receivers in every village.

(d) The centralisation of accounts, provided for by banking all circle receipts of cess in sub-treasuries, and making payments therefrom on bills drawn by the district superintendent. The large amount of extra work thus entailed would be performed by special establishment paid for out of cess proceeds, in the sub-divisional offices and those of district superintendents of police.

(e) A closer union than now prevails between the regular police and the village watch. This is provided for by the creation of an intermediate class termed supervisors, in the proportion of one to twenty chowkidars. It also depends upon an elaborate system of musters of the latter class, who are to meet at constant intervals and submit to a rigorous catechism by sub-inspectors in charge of police station.

THE system thus faintly outlined, involves an extensive and complicated routine which is worked out by Major RAMSAY with considerable elaboration, and looks admirable on paper.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University has decided to institute a triple Entrance examination. There will be an examination in commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, etc., for those who desire to enter offices; but this will only nominally be an Entrance examination, and might more appropriately be called a "Leaving Examination." There will be an examination in which special stress will be laid upon science, for the encouragement of those who desire to enter Roorkee College or the Medical College. There will also be the ordinary Entrance examination for those who desire to enter Arts Colleges in order to read for the degrees of B.A. or M.A. It remains to be seen how far the new scheme will obtain the confidence of students; but it is likely that the examination for clerks will remain a dead letter until it is decided to make the "Leaving Certificate" a qualification for employment in Government offices. At present a pass in the Middle School examination is all that is required, but it is not improbable that the standard will require to be raised. As regards the examination in science, the popularity of the Lahore Medical College is sufficient to guarantee that a fair number of candidates will annually present themselves.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay disclaims any desire to interfere with the existing good feeling between the Press and Police in the recent order to his subordinates, and explains that the circular which has been issued from the Commissioner's office is but a caution to young and inexperienced officers to refrain from communicating to the press information the publication of which is calculated to defeat the ends of justice. The circular expressly points out that there is no intention to interfere with the previous orders and custom in force regarding the giving of all reasonable information. But it cautions young officers against seeking the bubble reputation, by such means as are not consistent with their duty, —a warning which is given, at one time or another to every public officer in Great Britain.

THE folly exhibited in constructing the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as a narrow-guage line is becoming more apparent every day. At the present time, it is not unusual for Delhi to be blocked either with goods waiting for wagons or wagons waiting for engine-power. Six hundred wagons a day have passed through Bandikui station and nearly all trains are run from that station to Jeypore with two engines, as the line is not equal to ordinary single working.

THERE has been discovered in Belgium the existence of an Assoçiation of *Endormeurs*. They enter a railway carriage occupied by a single traveller, start a conversation with him, and offer him a cigar. The passenger smokes it, goes to sleep, and is relieved of his valuables. The cigars used for this purpose are prepared by the introduction of chloroform or morphia in such a way that the smoker undergoes the effect of the drug without perceiving any unpleasant smell.

SATURDAY 1ST JUNE.

JUDGMENT was given, on May 15, in Lady Sandhurst's appeal from the decision of the Divisional Court, declaring her disqualified to sit on the London County Council. The Lord Chief Justices held that women could not be elected members of County Councils; that the votes given to Lady Sandhurst were thrown away; and that Mr. Beresford Hope was entitled to the seat for the Brixton Division.

IN the House of Commons, on May 16, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Post-Master General of India, Sir Frederiek Hogg, had promoted his son in the postal department over the heads of a number of officers many years senior to him, from the fourth grade to the second grade, with an increase of salary from Rs. 200 per month to Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400, and had also appointed him Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in Burmah, an appointment carrying extra pay; and whether he would direct an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of that appointment. Sir J. Grost replied that the Secretary of State has no information on the subject. Such appointments were in the discretion of the local authorities, and the Secretary of State would not specially direct the attention of the Government of India to the matter, unless some evidence that the appointment was an improper one were adduced. Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the Secretary of State did not think that the appointment of the relatives of the head of an important Indian department over the heads of his seniors was a reason for making some inquiry into the matter. Sir J. Grost said: I believe the Secretary of State is of opinion that the appointment of the son of an eminent public servant is not of itself any disqualification. (Laughter and cheers.)

STATEMENTS as to Sir David Barbour, or anyone else, representing India at the International Monetary Conference, must be wholly premature, the Secretary of State not having yet opened the matter to the Government of India.

THE scheme for the establishment of the Colvin College—by which designation the institution for the education of the youth of the Oudh aristocracy will in future be known—is, says the *Morning Post*, developing satisfactorily. Government had already sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the main building of the college, and had allowed the appropriation of nearly a lakh of rupees from the Canning College endowment as a nucleus of an endowment fund for the new college; and now it has provided a valuable site for the several buildings included in the scheme. The site is situated on the left bank of the Goomti, nearly opposite to the magnificent Chutter Munzil building now occupied as the European Club in Lucknow. So far only two talukdars have subscribed to the scheme—the one, Rana Sir Shanker Buksh, who not long ago was selected for a K.C.I.E., has contributed Rs. 35,000; and the other, the Raja of Bhinga, whose name several people in Oudh expected to see in the last Honours Gazette, has given Rs. 20,000.

THE despatch giving the Government of India's views on the Chittagong-Assam Railway scheme goes to England next mail. It practically recommends the granting of the concessions of land and mining right asked for by Sir Theodore Hope's syndicate.

A SIMLA telegram, dated June 5, to the *Englishman* states:—Under the Leper Bill it is proposed to give the district magistrates power to order the arrest of any leper who is found begging, or wandering about without means of subsistence. Such lepers may be detained in a retreat for life, or until their discharge is sanctioned, and if they escape may be recaptured by the police. No "Retreat" will be sanctioned unless provisions are made in it for the segregation of the sexes. The local Governments may establish "Retreats" with any moneys placed at their disposal for hospitals, dispensaries, or lunatic asylums; and complete religious freedom will be secured to the lepers in such institutions. The local Governments may also make rules for the management, discipline, and inspection of "Retreats."

IN the House of Commons, June 4, Mr. Chaplin moved a resolution that the House "considers that the recent divergence in the value of the precious metals is prejudicial in the highest degree to the finances of the Government of India, and seriously adds to the difficulties of trade between the United Kingdom and the countries which possess a silver standard. It is further of opinion that this divergence has been primarily due to monetary changes which have occurred upon the Continent, and to the abandonment of the bimetallic system which prevailed in certain European countries prior to 1873. The debate has been adjourned till the 17th instant.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1889.

THE OPIUM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A FEW years ago the anti-opium fanatics headed by Sir Joseph (then Mr.) Pease used to raise almost every session a discussion in the House of Commons upon the Indian Opium trade with China. But during the last four or five years Sir Joseph Pease and his friends kept quiet. They did so probably because they found it impossible to answer the cogent arguments which Sir Evelyn Baring had brought forward in one of his Financial Statements in support of the Indian Opium traffic. But fanatics are not easily convinced. It is believed that all the sufferings and miseries in the world would be removed entirely if only the idea upon which they had set their hearts were carried out. The successful crusade which Mr. Caine waged against the Abkari policy of the Government of India seems to have revived the zeal and energies of the anti-opium fanatics. On the 3rd ultimo Mr. Samuel Smith brought forward a resolution alleging that the House viewed with deep regret the history of England's Opium policy towards China and regarded the traffic in that drug as repugnant to the true interests of that country. The resolution further called upon the Government of India to take steps looking to the final extinction of the trade, and urged upon Her Magisty's Government to intimate to the Chinese Government that in the next revision of the treaty of Tientsin, full power would be given to extinguish the trade in Opium if it thinks fit. In commending his motion to the adoption of his meagre audience, Mr. Smith had a new argument to put forward. He contended that England had forced the Opium trade on China and that she had thereby done incalculable harm to the Chinese people. Indeed, he regarded England's Opium policy towards China as a great national sin. Mr. Smith took a wide historical survey and pointed out that in 1767 the export of Opium from India to China seldom exceeded 200 chests a year, whereas it now amounted to 100,000 chests. He urged that there was no evidence to show that Opium-smoking was a common practice in China until the beginning of this century, and that it had made rapid progress amongst all classes of the people since the Indian drug was forced into that country against the wishes of its Government. Mr. Smith then dilated on the pernicious effects of opium-smoking, its victims being known by their "cadaverous and slovenly appearance, and living in extreme poverty, dilapidated homes and the grossest immorality, men selling their wives and parents their children for the means of obtaining the drug." Unless England suppressed the Indian Opium trade, China, insisted Mr. Smith, would commit national suicide. As to the loss of Indian revenue which would be caused by the suppression, that might be made up, according to Mr. Smith, by a tax of 10 per cent. *ad-valorem* on manufactured goods imported into India which would produce four millions, and could be increased by a corresponding tax on Indian manufactures to deprive the import duty of a protective character, and that the British Treasury should bear the extra charge of two millions unjustly imposed on India when Burma was annexed. Sir. Joseph Pease seconded Mr. Smith's resolution. In doing so, Sir. Joseph merely observed that all the Christian Churches of the country were greatly opposed to the Indian Opium trade and that economies might be made in connection with Indian administration that would enable the Government to abandon the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal.

Now, those who condemn the Opium traffic should carefully remember that China does not depend upon India for her opium-supply; and that the vast majority of opium smokers in that country do not use the drug to excess. These two points were urged by the defenders of the Indian Opium trade in answer to Mr. Smith's arguments more particularly by Sir Richard Temple and Sir John Gorst. Sir Richard pointed out that as a matter of fact, the proportion of Indian Opium to Chinese Opium was small, and it bore only the same relation to the Chinese Opium that the Champagne of France bore to the rest of the wines of that country. It is only the well-to-do classes of the Chinese people who can afford to use the Indian drug, which is regarded as much a luxury in China as Champagne in England. The *Times* makes the following observations upon this point:—"To cut off the Indian supply would not touch them—the popular smokers—in any way. The sufferers would be of another class. Rich men would be driven to use a drug of inferior quality, which they would like much less, but which they would probably consume if there was nothing better to be had. To put an end to the Indian trade would thus be strictly in the nature of a protective measure for the benefit of the Chinese opium-growers. It is much as if the opponents of the liquor traffic were to try to make the English working classes soberly prohibitiug the importation of high class port wine, while they left gin and whisky within as easy reach as before. "We have heard much of the anxiety of the Chinese Government to put a stop to the cultivation of the poppy in the Howey Land; but the hard fact remains that China has already become a great producer of opium. The edicts issued by the Chinese Government against the cultivation of the poppy are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Smith would have us believe that the Chinese Government punished with death those who cultivated the poppy. Well, if the growth of opium in China was punishable with the extreme penalty of the law, there is no evidence to show that the punishment has been inflicted. So long as the Chinese Government do not prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in their country they have no right to demand the suppression of the Indian opium trade. As regards the pernicious effects of opium smoking, an authoritative medical opinion on the subject was given by Dr. Farquharson who stated that opium taken moderately had very beneficial effects, and mentioned the fact that the great William Wilberforce was accustomed to take an opium pill before rising to address the House of Commons. Dr. Farquharson had no hesitation whatever in saying that at any rate opium produced by no means such a serious effect as alcohol, for it did not break up the system, and it was not the parent of crime for the opium-eater was a languid and quiet person. Of course, opium taken to excess is injurious and so is alcohol; but no one on that account demands the suppression of the liquor traffic in England. Sir John Gorst, we are glad to see, made a very sensible speech. While expressing his inability to guide the House with regard to the moral aspect of the question, and professing the most profound respect for the good intentions of the mover and seconder of the resolution, Sir John pertinently observed that the older one grew and the more experience one gained, the more one recognised how frequently those who desired to improve the morality of their fellow-creatures, inflicted great hardships and misfortunes upon them. Sir John Gorst then pointed out that three millions of people in the East possessed of the highest attainments and of strict morality who considered it no harm to indulge in opium. He proceeded:—"The House would be wise to follow the example of its predecessors, and consider the practical part of the resolution rather than to dwell on past transactions with China * * * Did hon'ble members realise what was meant by an attempt to forcibly kill the trade by the Government of India? The loss would be enormous on the growers of Behar, while in the Native States the rulers would not know how to persuade their people to give up a profitable cultivation in obedience to the behests of a Western Parliament with which they had no sympathy. * * * Some thing had been said in the course of the debate to the possibility of getting rid of the opium traffic by paying a certain amount of compensation. The calculation that had been made was that the total amount of revenue now received by the Native Princes was Rs. 10,20,000 per annum, but that would be an amount which he should be sorry to ask the House of Commons to vote for such a purpose, and if so large a sum was voted, what would be the result? Would it put a stop to the traffic? Nothing of the sort: it would simply open the door to the native-grown opium and that which was grown in Persia." Well did Sir Richard Temple say that the suppression of the opium traffic would involve the sacrifice of a large amount of Indian revenue without in any way benefiting the morals of the people of China. The House took this practical and sensible view of the case and rejected Mr. Smith's resolution by a large majority.

IMPURITIES IN INDIAN WHEAT.

PROFESSOR WALLACE, in his paper on Indian Agriculture read before the Society of Arts, which we noticed in a recent issue, directed the attention of the public to impurities in Indian wheat, and insisted on the desirability of taking steps with a view to remedying the evil. The learned Professor said:—"The first movement which, in the immediate future, is likely to benefit the wheat-trade of India, is that for the reduction of the percentage of refraction or (impurities) from 6 or 7 to 2 per cent. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has agreed to help in the attempt now being made to introduce the smaller percentage as a recognised trade custom. If the London Chamber of Commerce should continue to refuse to co-operate, and the grievance is not remedied by unofficial means, it appears in every sense to be clearly a case for interference by the strong arm of the law. It has been estimated that the direct loss to the community is equivalent to the sum of £50,000 a year, spent upon the absolutely unremunerative work of shipping and carrying sand or clay which had been added to the cleaner samples of wheat with the deliberate object of netting an unjust gain." Now, it is absolutely necessary that this state of things should cease to exist. Mr. McDougall, in a recent report made to the Under-Secretary of State for India, states that Indian white wheats when separated from all admixtures, are of a very fine quality, equal to the finest in the world.

We are glad to find that this important question is engaging Lord Cross's attention. A Conference on the subject of impurities in Indian wheat was held on the 8th ultimo in the Council Chamber of the India Office. The meeting took place at the invitation of the Secretary of State for India, and was composed of importers of wheat and millers from all parts of the country. It was presided over by Lord Cross, who, in opening the proceedings, remarked that as Secretary of State for India he had every reason to be interested deeply in the export of Indian wheat. His Lordship pointed out that leaving the famine period and taking the years 1883-87, the average amount of the exports was one million tons; and that in British India the area of land under wheat was 20 million acres while in Native States it was 9 million acres. Lord Cross drew the attention of his hearers to the fact that the amount of dirt in Indian wheat was in some cases as high as 8 to 10 per cent; and that as a matter of fact English merchants were incurring the useless expense of importing 3 million cwt. of dirt every year from India. Under the existing state of things if any one took the trouble to export clean wheat, he could not get the value of it. Lord Cross explained that the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool had recommended that a standard should be fixed and that the percentage of dirt should not exceed 2 per cent. His Lordship concluded by asking the opinion of members of the trade present at the meeting on this proposal of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. A paper was read by Mr. Todd stating the conclusions at which the London trade had arrived. The London traders are of opinion that the interference of Government in questions of contract as between seller and buyer is inadvisable, and that it is not desirable to try and force sudden and radical changes in the natural condition of a trade; but that it is preferable to let the improvement come gradually out of the trade itself. The London traders, indeed, take it granted that merchants, sellers and buyers, shippers and consumers are too keenly alive to their interests to allow any opportunity for improvement in their trade to

pass by. As Professor Wallace has said, there is a difference of opinion on this point between the London and the Liverpool Chambers of Commerce. It has been stated above that the Liverpool Chamber think that a fixed standard should be imposed upon wheat shipped from India, in order to popularise Indian wheats with English millers and consumers. But as Liverpool corn importers handle three-fourths of the Bombay wheat and four-fifths of the Kurrachi, their opinion is entitled to very great weight. We agree with the Liverpool Chamber that if the standard was fixed at 2 per cent., the growers would soon take care that the quality was improved. Mr. Coke, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who was present at the Meeting, reminded it that the same difficulty as was now experienced with regard to wheat used to be encountered in the case of Indian cotton, and spoke with approval of Government interference. Mr. Manuel, representing Messrs Ralli Brothers, said that his experience was that if the trade decided to have a higher standard and would pay for it, they could have it. Mr. Manuel stated that his firm was constantly offering fine wheat, but could not sell it. Mr. Seth Taylor expressed his opinion that Government might interfere to put a stop to the deliberate and intentional adulteration of the wheat, but that should always be distinguished from the impurities that came from the natural process of harvesting the wheat. Mr. Wilson, representing Birmingham, stated in plain terms that the Midland millers who paid heavy railway freight for Indian wheat, did not want to pay for the carriage of dirt and that so far as his experience went the millers were always ready to pay a better price for wheat if they could have it clean. Mr. Marted, representing Hull, stated that he had long been of opinion that the dirt was mixed with the wheat for the purpose of reducing it to the quality fixed by the contracts.

It will thus be seen that the preponderance of the opinions expressed by members of the trade present at the Conference held at the India Office was in favour of Government interference. There can be no doubt whatever that no one would take the trouble to export clean wheat from India so long as he knew that he could not get the value of it. This state of things renders it extremely desirable that the practice of adulterating Indian wheat should be put a stop to, and this can be only done by the strong arm of the law. Professor Wallace says in the paper of which mention has been made above:—"A man is punished severely in this country [England] if he adulterates milk with fine water. To add earth to samples of grain is more a ground that ought to be treated by the usual means, after due warning that such practices can be no longer winked at." But Lord Cross does not feel inclined to interfere in the matter of impurities in Indian wheat. His Lordship declared at the meeting that "it had never entered the head of the Secretary of State to propose legislation on the subject. His object was to bring the trade together to see if they could not do some thing to bring about a remedy." Well, when the evil cannot be removed by unofficial means, as the result of the Conference at the India Office shows, a clear case is made out for interference by the strong arm of the law, more especially as the general opinion expressed by members of the trade present at the meeting was that if they could get clean wheat so much the better for every body.

CAN FAMINES BE PREVENTED?

UNHAPPILY for India famines have become an established institution in the country. Probably in ancient India there was no dearth of food as the population was scanty and the virgin soil fertile. In modern times, however, the "meagre fiend" famine frequently makes its appearance owing to over-population and the exhausted fertility of the soil. The wail of distress from hunger reaches us every year from some part of India or other. This year the cry is heard in the Ganjam, in Behar and at Diamond Harbour. The question naturally suggests itself to the humane mind—'Can famines not be prevented?" The Government of India established some years ago a Fund called the Famine Fund, from the conviction that famine was a permanent institution in the country, and though that Fund was frittered away in the completion of the "scientific frontier," famine has not ceased to put in appearance every year. That Fund, however, was started not with the view of preventing famine, but of helping the inhabitants of a famine-stricken district. Railways also are generally supposed to be a security against famine; but railways do not prevent famine, but only mitigate its horrors by pouring in supplies of food into the famished provinces. The Famine Fund and railways are not preventives but curatives. But prevention is better than cure. Is then there no way to prevent the recurrence of famine? If the inhabitants of a country were in good circumstances and adopted a high standard of living, at the time of famine, they might forego the higher standard of living and put up with a lower one; in which case the inconveniences of famine, though considerable, would not be fatal. But when the inhabitants of a country, like India or Ireland, adopted, on account of their poverty, the lowest standard of living, the former feeding upon rice and the latter upon potatoes, in such a case they could not go lower than the lowest, and famine could only mean starvation and death. If the people of India lived on wheaten-bread, when the wheat crop failed, they could have recourse to bread made of *joari* and *bajra;* but those who lived upon *joari* or *bajra* or rice could not, when those crops failed, descend lower as there would be nothing lower; and starvation and death would be the sad result. It is absurd, however, to think of raising the standard of living of the people of India; they are poor as church mice, and must be content with their rice to the end of the chapter. Is there then no means of preventing famine? A writer in the *Statesman* the other day pointed out that an enormous quantity of fish is every year destroyed by the recklessness of the people, and that by artificial pisciculture that valuable article of diet might be indefinitely multiplied. But fish, apart from the fact that it is not eaten by all the people of India, could not become the staple article of food of any large nation on account of its inconsiderable amount and of its being mere an adjunct of the chief article of food. Rice must ever remain the staple food of the millions of India. It has been so from the beginning of the world, and will continue to be so till the end of time. Rice is eulogized by poets as the best of all foods, and the chief support of life. "Rice is God" is the verdict of our sages. It cheers the heart of gods and men. Is then there no way to prevent the failure of the rice-crop? The rice-crop is dependent upon the sun and upon rain. The sun, like the poor, we have always with us; but rain does not take kindly to every part of the country every year. The elephants of the quarters who, according to our old books, are the conservators and dispensers of rain, in India at least, are somewhat capricious in the distribution of the article in their charge. They pour in copious showers in one district and not in another. But can we not become independent of the elephants of the quarters? Can we not become independent of the heavens, especially when they become like brass? Yes, verily we can, let a thorough system of irrigation canals be established in those districts where the scarcity of water is felt; and let these canals be connected with large and mighty rivers, of which there is no lack in the country. We are aware that there are many disadvantages of irrigation canals, but still if the advantages be weighed against the disadvantages, the balance will be found in favor of the former. It all depends upon the manner in which the system is carried out. If the system be *judiciously* carried out, avoiding the dangers which might bring on sterility, and making the canal water easily accessible to the cultivators for irrigation purposes, the benefit would be incalculable. If a complete system of irrigation canals were formed, we might laugh at the elephants of the quarters and defy the heavens. This no doubt would entail heavy expense, and Government would very likely sing the usual song—"We have no money." But will the people perish for lack of money? Millions upon millions of pounds sterling are spent in the construction of railways, and very little upon the facilities of irrigation. We do not say that railways are useless; they are of the greatest use and value; but irrigation canals in waterless or rainless districts are not only useful and valuable but absolutely necessary. They are more important in the same proportion as the preservation of human life is more important than facilities of communication. This is the age of railway mania; we require an irrigation mania. And sure we are that unless the system of irrigation in the country is improved, we shall have to lament the untimely loss of thousands of our fellow creatures. Let Government do its duty in this matter.

THE CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN ancient times scholars contented themselves by preserving all their learning in their memory, as do the Pandits in Bengal up to this day; but citations from ancient authors frequently necessitated reference to old trustworthy manuscripts, and as every scholar could not command a stock of text-books, there arose the necessity for Public Libraries. Manuscripts were rare and extremely valuable, and only a few could command them. In Europe the Ulpian Library, the Escurial Library and some of the rich Universities of olden days were noted for the wealth and richness of their collections. The Ptolemies at Alexandria had got up a Library even richer than these; but the wide diffusion of printing and the rapid multiplication of books in our times have rendered such national collections comparatively less valuable. The division of learning for the different learned professions has besides given rise to the necessity for special libraries and one national collection, such as the British Museum, for each nation has now become a matter more of national pride and ostentation than an absolute necessity. In Calcutta this is specially the case. Delvers in antiquity have got what they want in the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Royal Botanical Garden supplies the wants of Botanists, which practically means the Superintendent and his assistants. The same may be said of the Naturalists and the Geologists, for whom two separate libraries exist in the rooms of the Indian Museum. The Bar Library provides for the wants of our Lawyers and Judges, and the students of the metropolis have many thousands of books in the Presidency College to supply their wants. The Senators of the University, in the same way, but more for the sake of ostentation and mimicry than of actual use, got up a library of their own. The Medical College has a collection of professional books for the use of its students, and other institutions have smaller collections, each for its own special benefit. Under these circumstances a National Library is scarcely called for. Most men, however, have not risen above that fondness for imitation which characterizes their quadrumanus archetype; and a hue and cry is now raised for the purpose of getting up a Public Library. The literary wants of the community, apart from the professional and special sections, have hitherto been met by "the Calcutta Public Library," and certain people are now busy in undoing it. Though nominally "Public," the institution in the Metcalfe Hall is a strictly private affair. It was established by some gentlemen called 'proprietors,' each of whom contributed Rs. 300 for the raising of a fund to supply their want of current literature, and to eke out their resources invited the public to partake of their mental pabulum by becoming monthly 'subscribers.' They, moreover, contributed largely for their local habitation jointly with the Agricultural Society of India and the Metcalfe Testimonial Committee, and the house they built is called the Metcalfe Hall. In consideration of the benefit they have derived from the Testimonial Fund they have kept their part of the House open to the public, and liberal-minded as they were and have been, they have always kept their literary treasures at the disposal of the public, free of charge. No national public library in Europe has been more liberal in this respect. But they have failed to do impossibilities, and our Government, instead of helping them with funds and giving them every credit for keeping up an institution for considerably half a century and sinking in it several lacs of Rupees, now condemn them. The English-reading public of the town is so

transitory and so small and at the same time they take so little interest in reading that they cannot by private subscriptions contribute the wherewithall to keep the institution in a flourishing state. Ephemeral novels, which came out a quarter of a century ago by scores, now reckon by hundreds, if not by thousands, and the peculiar character of circulating Libraries render the purchase of Zolas and yellow-dressed French innanities by scores instead of single copies. These circumstances render the Managers unable to make their two ends meet. Some men in power, however, do not bear these facts in mind, and denounce the Managers, of the Calcutta Public Library who are mostly natives, instead of coming forward with a liberal aid. A hot-headed Bahadur in power, moreover, did not get all the French novels as fast as he wanted them, and he raised the cry of down with the niggers. He and his chief, the Lieutenaut-Governor of the time, though liberal-minded in some respects, could not see their way to extend the helping hand to the managers in their difficulty, and thought it a good opportunity to deprive the private owners of property worth several lacs by some juggling cant about serving the public. Their successors under a narrow-minded ruler like Sir Rivers Thompson were of the same opinion, and now the plum is fully ripe to drop into their mouths. The need of the Institution was a liberal aid, with that aid the managers who have hitherto sufficed to meet all the wants of the public, can still do so, but the Government. is not disposed to help them. In the case of the Agri-Horticultural Society financial difficulties were tided over by the grant of a lac of rupees without any condition whatever. Public buildings like the Ochterlony Monument and Prinsep's Ghat have their periodical repairs done by Government; but the Library is not to be shown any such consideration. Its managers are to surrender their independent existence altogether. The plan proposed is to deprive the public altogether of the liberty they now have of borrowing books by paying a small monthly subscription. In a climate which is prejudicial to attending reading rooms in the evenings and which makes pegs and pipes all but absolute necessities for comfortable existence after office hours, to say that reading should be carried on in drearily lighted rooms without a pipe, is to propose a condition which even the most enthusiastic reader will not accept. The class, therefore, which now contribute largely for borrowing books will be altogether driven out of the field. The books will be left al ogether to lackeys and loafers who will neither cultivate knowledge nor be useful to society. For this benefit the rate-payers of Calcutta will be mulcted to the extent of 10,000 rupees or more every year, and this is the cant of getting up a public library. Supposing the present subscribing classess are retained, then the Institution will be no better hereafter than it is now, its management will be vested in a Government department instead of leaving it to independent private gentlemen. This would imply a jealousy of unofficial action which would be discreditable to Government. We do not care about private individuals surrendering their private rights toGovernment. It is their own look out. But we cannot forget that when the Native Governors of the Hindu School were under financial difficulties they were promised help on condition of official co-operation, the Governors soon ceased to be, and now we hear of the school itself being abolished as no longer wanted. Such concatination of circumstances is, we verily believe, in store for the Public L brary under the inspiration of men like Sir Alfred Croft, who has lately denounced High Education as prejudicial to the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths, and who would gladly see the Metcalfe Hall devoted to lectures on cobbling, or patching or other occupation under the cant of Technical Education. We should be sorry to see Sir Steuart Bayley's name associated with jobs of this discription. As we have already said a single National Public Library at Calcutta is not a necessity, and private property being juggled out of their owners is not a matter of public consideration whatever; but negotiations for chousing or juggling by the rulers of the land we dislike altogether.

"CONDUCT IN SOCIETY."

IT will be remembered that some time ago the Indian Government, in obedience to the Exeter Hall cry, which loudly declaimed against the Government colleges of the country as "godless" institutions in the curriculum of which religion and morals had no place, issued a Resolution in which the importance of moral instruction was insisted on, and ordered a Moral Class Book to be written and published for the Colleges and schools of India. To us the idea seemed to be supremely ridiculous, for moral training is one thing, and moral teaching quite another. No amount of moral teaching will improve the heart and regulate the disposition. What is wanted is not moral teaching but moral training. There is plenty of moral or ethical teaching in the Indian Colleges. Systems of ethical philosophy are diligently studied, and all the theories of morals and of the *Summum Bonum*, from the days of Socrates to those of John Stuart Mill, are carefully reviewed; but all this theoretical knowledge does not exert the slightest influence on the improvement of the heart and the regulation of the dispositions. We repeat that what is wanted is not ethical teaching, but moral training. But there cannot be moral training in our schools and Colleges; though in Boarding Schools it may to a certain extent obtain. Home, sweet Home, holy Home is the proper place for moral training. In that *sanctum sanctorum* the child can best be morally trained. There, that is in the family circle, lectures on morality are not heard; it is not the voice but the living example that exerts a moral influence. The play of the domestic affections, the interchange of kindly offices between brothers and sisters, and the charities which brighten and sanctify the household hearth, exert a moral and hallowing influence which no Moral Text-books, no ethical dissertations can hope to produce. We have no faith in moral text-books as instruments for the improvement of the morals of the rising generation of our country or of any country in the world. A moral textbook may improve the head, it cannot improve the heart; and the head and the heart are two quite different things. We do not think the Government of India was quite sincere in publishing the Resolution to which we have referred, for it is not so simple as to suppose that a revolution in the morals of the youth of India can be produced by a text-book. The Government must have been laughing in its sleeve when, in response to the imperative demand of Exeter Hall, it put forth the famous Resolution. However the fiat of the Indian Government had gone forth, and authors and would-be authors hastened to obey the summons. A number of sample moral textbooks has been published; and the last we have seen is the one the title of which heads this article. The writer Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh, is a thoughtful young man who is favourably known to the Indian public by his literary effusions. He deserves great credit for the thought he has bestowed on the subject, and for the pains he has taken in the composition of his work, and we congratulate him on his performance though we do not entirely agree with him in all his views.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Calcutta Art Society is now fairly launched. Sir Steuart Bayley, has accepted the Presidentship of the Society and a strong and influential Committee has been appointed, including Justice Beverly, Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Sir Alfred Croft. The Society will hold its first Exhibition in Calcutta in January next and has offered several gold and silver medals and prizes, Applications for membership should be made to Mr. E. V. Westmacott, the Honorary Secretary at Bankshall Street.

WE read in the *Englishman*:—"Owing to Mr. FitzPatrick's early transfer to Haidarabad, the idea of any fresh labour legislation for Assam is likely to be abandoned for a time." Is there any reason in the arrangement? If legislation is necessary it is inexplicable that it should be postponed *sine die* because a certain officer supposed to be very efficient in the subject matter happens to be away.

SIR H. HARRISON does not find his new clientele at all so submissive as his old Fridays. They are again baulking him by jibbing and kicking out of the traces in a very vicious manner in the Kutrung Brickfields. Sir Henry, however, has the consolation of knowing that no Native took the lead in the last outbreak of insubordination and he may hope to see his troubles got over by the votes of his Fridays.

THE *Statesman* lately quoted a Bengali weekly, the *Sanjibani*, in support of a statement that Messrs Hoernle and Rowe had lost some of the University examination papers, and on Friday last the *National Guardian* commented strongly on the impropriety of appointing those gentlemen to be examiners for next year. We think the objection rather strained. An accidental loss of a paper is no disqualification for all time to come, and as the gentlemen concerned are distinguished officers of the Education department, the loss should not be allowed to stand in their way. As regards Mr. Rowe there is, however, a more serious objection. Two years ago Babu Prasannakumar Lahiri was, after his appointment as an examiner, said to be the author of a note-book largely used by some Entrance candidates, and on that ground removed from the Examination Board. Now Mr. Rowe stands in the same predicament, except that he is the compiler of not one, but several such books, and on the principle of what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose, he should on no account have been made the Head Examiner in which capacity he may largely frame questions from his own books to the utter discomfieture of those who do not use those books. The choice lay between plucking of some hundreds of native boys and standing in the way of the author's pocketing some fifteen hundred Rupees, and the Syndicate overlooked the precedent, and did not hesitate to accept the first branch of the alternative.

WE have received the following telegram from Simla:—'The Maharaja of Kashmir has addressed an autograph letter to the Viceroy, setting forth his grievances in full. It concludes with these words: "In case liberty is not allowed me by the Supreme Government, and I have to remain in my present most miserable condition, I would most humbly ask your Excellency to summon me before you, and shoot me through the heart with your own hands, and thus at once and for ever relieve an unfortunate prince from unbearable misery, contempt and disgrace." This completely refutes the theory of those who say that the Maharaja of Kashmir begged the Viceroy to relieve him of the cares of State.

ON the 27th January last the *Pioneer* wrote the following genteel paragraph:—

"One Andrew Hearsey, notorious in these provinces as Captain Hearsey, was yesterday sentenced by Captain Howell, Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, to one month's imprisonment, and in default of his finding sureties to keep the peace for 12 months to a further term until sureties are found, for an assault committed under circumstances briefly reported in our local columns. Mr. Hearsey, originally a Lieutenant in the 107th Foot closed his career in the Army under pressure from the then Commander-in-Chief. In 1864 he was fined Rs. 100, for an assault. During the 10 years ending 1884 he was convicted seven times for various offences against the Penal Code, in four of these instances for breach of the peace. It may be hoped on public grounds that Mr. Hearsey's ruffianly propensities will be effectually discouraged by the salutary action of the Cantonment Magistrate. To the honour of the native Bar it should be added that more than one of its leading members refused to hold a brief in Mr. Hearsey's defence."

Captain Hearsey naturally took objection to this publication, and fearing that a prosecution for defamation at Allahabad where, as his Counsel observed, the *Pioneer* is all powerful, he decided to institute proceedings at Calcutta. Mr. Marsden to whom application for summons was made on Monday last refused it without stating his reasons. His Worship thought that the *Pioneer* would be much harrassed if the Calcutta proceedings were sanctioned. As the libel law of the country at present stands his worship is clearly wrong for jurisdiction arises wherever publication is

proved. The High Court was moved against Mr. Marsden's decision and has granted a rule to show cause why it should not be set aside.

AFTER suffering illness for several weeks Babu Rajendro Dutt, the revered head of the Wellington Square Dutt family died on Wednesday last. In his earlier years, during the time of his commercial prosperity, he was a munificent patron of literature and arts and he was an educationist of no mean reputation. Many of our distinguished countrymen received their education in the Hindu Metropolitan College of which Babu Rajendro Dutt was one of the founders and supporters and which held its own against the Hindu College. He was one of the first to introduce and popularise homœopathy in Bengal which he practised with great success in his after life. His qualities of the head and the heart were equally remarkable and his death is sincerely lamented by a large circle of admirers.

IT is reported that the condition of Lord Lytton, notwithstanding the operation he lately underwent, is serious, and will involve his protracted absence from the British Embassy in Paris.

A SERIOUS question has arisen between France and Servia owing to the latter having forcibly taken over the Servian railways which were being worked by a French Company. The reason given by the Servian Government for this step is the mal-administration of the lines by the French Company. We can only hope that purely commercial questions like these will not assume a political aspect.

LORD CONNEMERA is on a tour in the famine-stricken district of Ganjam. The country was quite dried up, but some rain has since fallen which will enable ploughing to be begun during the next fortnight which is expected to be a critical time. Imports from Orissa have fallen off as the stock there is itself low. Instead of spending money on useless pageantry which would be almost criminal on occasions like these, we are exceedingly glad to learn that some of the Municipalities through whose jurisdiction His Excellency has passed have distributed rice to the starving poor in his honor. Over 1400 deaths have occurred from cholera during the week and the people complain of the want of seed grain. The Berhampur Jail is crowded with the prisoners concerned in the grain riots of October. These are all cultivators, and, as the cultivating season is commencing, they pray for the remission of their sentences. Two thousand weavers of Berhampur have petitioned for work and the relief measures required extensions. It has; therefore, been arranged that gratuitous relief would be given to women and children. There would also be a distribution of cooked food and distribution of seed to the ryots. His Excellency remains in the district till the 19th instant. A public meeting will shortly be held to open a public subscription.

IN Behar and Diamond Harbour the distress is also great and the Government is taking all necessary steps for its alleviation. There is fortunately no reason to believe that Sir Steuart Bayley's presence is necessary in the affected districts, for if it was, His Honor would be the first to see the necessity.

THE result of Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion in the House of Commons on Friday last for a Select Committee to enquire into the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India is not likely to commend itself to those belonging to or interested in it. In the debate following the motion, Sir John Gorst extolled the service, but had the good sense to refuse to exact any fresh taxes from India on behalf of the pampered pensioners. The motion was rejected. The latest addition to the grievance-budget of the grumblers is that the rent hitherto charged by Government for some of their quarters has been suddenly and unaccountably enhanced.

THE Czar, at a banquet held at St. Petersburg, in drinking the toast of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, said that he was the only faithful friend of Russia. This remark has given great umbrage at Berlin and Vienna, and has created a deep impression. In Russia it is regarded as an expression of the Czar's determination to reserve to himself liberty of action, and to be unfettered by alliances.

TERRIFIC news comes from America. A frightful calamity has taken place at Johnstown near Pittsburg, where a huge reservoir burst in consequence of heavy rains that have lately fallen in that district. The rush of water is described as having been something appalling, and five thousand houses have been uprooted by its force. The town is still submerged, and it is computed that at least fifteen hundred of the inhabitants have been drowned in the flood. Disastrous floods have also taken place in Maryland and Virginia, causing great damage and much loss of life. The latest particulars show that from eight to ten thousand people have perished, and that the loss is estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars. The desolation caused by the deluge in the Canemaugh Valley, in which Johnstown is situated, is terrible, and populous towns and villages which existed before have entirely vanished. Latest advices, however, state that the floods in the Valley are abating.

IT has long been suspected in some quarters that the strikes now so general in Europe have more than an economic aspect. The meek Calcutta *Bhisti* or the Bombay cabman cannot hold on long, because there is not at the root of their movement an organisation with a far-reaching aim. But European and American strikes are more serious matters and their frequence and persistency is very noticeable indeed. Mill-hands and miners are constantly on the strike and even tram-car drivers are not excluded, to wit the tram-car strike of Vienna the other day. The Westphalian and Silesian strikes of colliers are no less remarkable. Troops had to be called, rioters were killed and wounded and the Emperor William himself interfered and exhorted but to no purpose. The strike was as rampant as ever in spite of all efforts, and added to it was another strike of three thousand Berlin masons who demanded increase in wages and reduction in the working hours. All this betokens the steady growth of socialistic principles which monarchical Europe cannot help regarding with some concern. English miners are in deep sympathy with their German brethren and a meeting of Newcastle miners has taken place to consider their position with regard to their employers in which it was unanimously resolved to demand an increase of wages. Telegrams conveying the meeting's sympathy with the German miners on strike were despatched. News of not exactly the same character from the capitals of other European countries has been received, which taken with other matters is not without its disquieting effects. The existence of a great anarchist and republican conspiracy has been discovered by the Spanish police in the town of Succa in the province of Valencia. Many peasants have been arrested. Hundreds of arrests have been made also in Russia in connection with a plot directed against the life of the Czar. Among those arrested are many officers and men of regiments in Warsaw and Moscow. We had always our misgivings that these widespread labour-strikes are not casual incidents but part of an organisation. We have no reason to think otherwise, and it is now announced that forty members of the Committee appointed by the miners on strike in Westphalia have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Socialist movement.

SUDDEN DEATHS!

THE CAUSE AND INCREASE OF THESE MYSTERIOUS VISITATIONS ACCOUNTED FOR.

[*Nottingham* (*England*) *Express.*]

EVERY careful reader and observer must have noticed the large number of sudden deaths which have occurred among the leading men of this country during the past year. Every few days the papers announce that some prominent man, whose name is a household word in the community, has been instantly called upon to die.

A few months ago Mr. Matthew Arnold, while apparently in the best of health, was suddenly stricken down, and in a few hours the world was in tears over the distinguished man's grave.

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key some weeks ago paid a short visit to London, and upon returning home, the next day suddenly expired.

Mr. John Clayton, the accomplished actor, while playing at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, was prostrated by what appeared to be a severe cold, and in a few hours was dead.

These events happening within a few weeks of each other, and occuring to persons who were conspicuous in public life, naturally arouses the attention of the public, and raises the query as to the cause of these sudden deaths.

Heart disease, vertigo, appoplexy, paralysis and similar complaints *are all effects, not causes.* The real cause is to be found in a weakened condition of the system, brought about by the neglect of some vital organ. Some of the minor symptoms which indicate the beginning of such troubles are: Twitching and convulsions of the muscles, headache, drowsiness, defects of sight and hearing, nausea, persistent hot and dry skin, disturbance of the digestive functions, and sourness of stomach, alternate hilarity and depression of spirits, swelling of the ankles and legs, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, frequent attacks of vertigo, dizziness, and shortness of breath, distressing backache, and a watery condition of the blood. Any one of these symptoms or more may be manifest until the human system will, by degrees, become so weakened that when attacked by disease there is rapid and in many cases instantaneous development of terrible maladies. Then relief is out of the question, restoration to health impossible, and the patient succumbs to quick and dreaded death.

The highest scientific and medical authorities, who have carefully examined these symptoms, and traced them to their source, seem with one accord to agree that they are due in the majority of cases to a disordered condition of the kidneys. The reason for this can be easily explained. It is the office of the kidneys to remove the surplus water and decomposed matter from the blood. This waste matter is a virulent poison, and is especially injurious to the nerves, producing tumours, paralysis of the heart, and a general weakening of the nervous and muscular system.

These are facts of science and every day experience, and they conclusively prove what has so often been said that the kidneys are the regulators of the system and that there can be no freedom from sickness nor hope of continued escape from death, when these great organs are the least deranged. There is, however, no portion of the body so difficult to reach, and which doctors so hesitatingly attempt to treat as the kidneys; indeed, many of the most reputable physicians in the world have declared that organic disease of the kidneys cannot be cured, and many medical men still so declare, admitting that only one remedy has ever been found which is known to completely control these great organs, or restore them when they have once become deranged. That remedy is now known to the entire world as WARNER'S SAFE CURE, a remedy which has won its way into public favour solely on its merits, and by the remarkable cures it has been the means of performing. Remember this fact, that heart disease, vertigo, apoplexy, and paralysis *are effects, not causes*, and can be prevented by keeping the kidneys in proper condition. It is by controlling these wonderful organs that the ravages of these sudden deaths can be escaped. This great medicine can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNIQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both the lungs were a mass of tubercudar deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting, are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellowsportsmen." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold

only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*5th June*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Suchitanund Mukerji, Special Deputy Collector, Midnapur, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section4, Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that District.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Mahomed Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manickgunge, Dacca, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is posted to Sitamurhi in that District.

In modification of the order of the 26th April last, Babu Taraprosunno Acharjya, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is transferred to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Purna Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bongong, Jessore, is allowed leave for one month under section 72 of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Suresh Chunder Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Bongong Sub-division of that District during the absence, on leave, of Babu Purna Chunder Chatterj or until further orders.

Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, is allowed leave for seventeen days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd instant.

Mr. W. Ross is appointed to act as Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Superintendent, Presidency Central Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. M. Lewis, or until further orders.

Mr. H. C. Streatfield, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Barh, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Tute, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Nirmal Chunder Sinha, M A B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the Distict of Mymensingh to be ordinarily stationed at Atia, during the absence on leave, of Babu Rabi Chunder Ganguly, or until further orders.

Mr E Geake, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Ranigunge, Burdwan ,is vested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr Geake is also vested with powers under section 133 of that Code.

Syed Abdul Aziz, Munsiff of Lohardugga, in the District of Chota Nagpore, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District to be ordinarily stationed at Ranchi.

Babu Latu Behary Bose, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Chota Nagpore to be ordinarily stationed at Ranchi, during the absence, on leave of Syed Abdul Aziz, or until further orders.

Babu Sheo Sarun Lal, Munsiff of Ranchi, in the District of Chota Nagpore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District to be ordinarily stationed at Lohardugga.

Moulvi Ali Ahmed, Officiating Munsiff of Ranchi in the District of Chota Nagpore, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the same District to be ordinarily stationed at Lohardugga during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sheo Sarun Lal, or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Crimanal Procedure, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Madhav Lal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Nowada, Gya, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Maty Lal Sirkar, First Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant.

Drunkenness Cured.

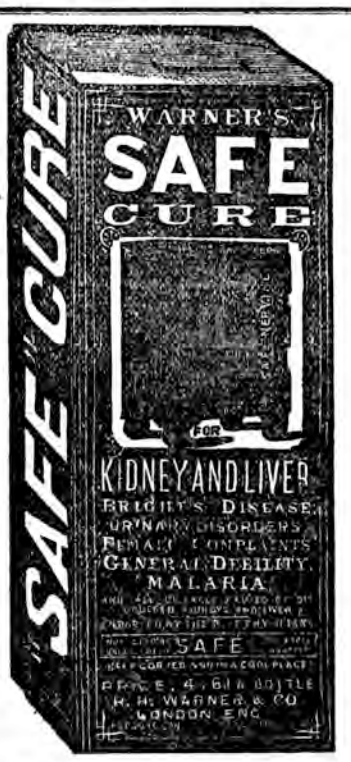
A Wealthy American Lady whose only son fo years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information. free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL



DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

41

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders for supply of 9 lacs cubic feet of well pugged and well burnt Jhama Khoa, will be received by the Vice-Chairman, and will be opened by him in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend, at 2 P. M. on the 14th June 1889.

2. The Jhama Khoa is to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and to be delivered in equal monthly instalments and stocked properly at the Municipal Depots at Bagbazar, Nimtolla, along Circular Road, Nimuck Mehal Ghat, on the Tolly's Nullah at Alipore and at Ballygunge.

3. Each tender may be for 10,000 cubic feet or in multiples of that quantity and earnest money of Rs. 100 for every 10,000, c. ft. to be tendered for is to be enclosed with each tender.

4. The tenderer whose tender is accepted must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within 15 days after the acceptance of his tender.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores.

27th May 1889. 118

TENDER FOR LIGHTING OIL LAMPS.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation up to noon of Friday the 14th June 1889, for fitting with burners maintaining and supplying with Kerosine Oil, the Street Oil lamps in the town of Calcutta, as well as in the portion of the Suburbs which have recently been amalgamated with the town, also for daily lighting the lamps and extinguishing them from 1st July 1889 up to the close of the year ending 31st march 1890. The number of permanent lamps is 1070 in addition to which lamps for drainage works and road repairs are required to the number of about 550 nighly. The situation of the permanent street lamps and other information that may be required can be obtained on application to the undersigned. The permanent lamps have to be kept alight for an average of ten hours daily during the 12 months and the drainage and road lamps one hour longer daily. Tenders must state rate for maintaining each lamp per mensem and must be accompanied by Rs. 300 as earnest money. Tenders must be forwarded in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for lighting." The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN COWIE.
Secretary to the Corporation.

29th May 1889. 117

WATER PROOFS

WATER PROOFS

GENTLEMEN'S DRAB COATS.

Rs 4 Length 48, 50 inches. Rs. 4

Rs. 4-8 Length 52, 54, 56, 58 inches Rs. 4-8

GENTLEMEN'S DRAB SUITS.
COATS, CAPS, & LEGGINGS.

Rs. 7-8 Length 48-50 inches. Rs. 7-8

Rs. 8 „ 52, 54, 56, 58 „ Rs. 8

Leggings... ... ... Rs. 2-4 Pair.

Caps ... ... Rs. 1-6 each.

DRAB INVERNESS CAPES.

Rs. 5-10 Length 50 to 58 inches Rs. 5-10

DRIVING APRONS.

Black or Drab Surface, Tweed Lined Nickle Rings.

Rs. 8 5 ft. by 4 ft. each Rs. 8

Servants' Coats ... ... Rs. 4

Syces Capes ... ... Rs. 3

FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & Co.,
13, Government Place, Calcutta. 116

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

Houses for Sale.

One, situated in Talla Bonomally Chatterjee's Lane This is a respectable family dwelling house consisting of 5 rooms two storeyed with 18 cottahs of land Government rent one rupee and odd annas and has a tank. Much space left for addition if necessary. Another nice looking small building at Pikeparah reflecting a picturesque view from the Barrackpore trunk road upon which it stands. Construction entirely pucka and consisting of 9 rooms including a handsome large hall. The tenure is rent free and 23 cottahs, of land in area with pucka wall all sides and a tank inside.

Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars, Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

Any one desirous of having properties in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta will never lose a single moment in either applying or sending to me for informations terms &c. address to care of Baboo N. G. Chatterjee Pikeparah Cossipore Post Calcutta and for personal interview at the office of the Pikeparah Nursery. The price of the land is daily increasing and the demand for it is unquestionable should any one have a mind to remove and settle and to invest his good money profitably then dont fail to negotiate for these properties without delay the prices of which are very moderate and the documents Pucca.

B. C. KURR,
Care of, Baboo N. G. Chatterjee.

Pikeparah.
Cossipore Post
Calcutta

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CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Lieutenant- Governor of Bengal, given on the 28th January last, under Section 334 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 5,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st July 1889 and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 30th June and 31st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. 5,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 19th June.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1889-90."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, currency notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency notes, or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 19th June provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed: but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

50 per cent.	on	1st July 1889.
25	"	31st ditto.
25	"	31st August 1889.

Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective date on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal' to the 31st December 1889.

14. Tenders will be accepted in the order of rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate, a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 3 P. M., on the 19th June 1889.

JOHN COWIE,

Secretary to the Corporation.

25*th May* 1889.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs.
of the Municipal per cent. Loan for 1889-90, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees
annas for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government promissory notes, currency notes or a cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated 115

OBSERVE!

I AM

The Spirit of Health,

and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

BEECHAM'S PILLS,

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!

A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.

If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THEY ARE

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

"NOTICE: Messrs Naylor, Son, Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates. 9½*d.* size 9 annas per box 1*s.* ½*d.* size 14 annas per box, 2*s.* 9*d.* size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount."

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street Calcutta.

53

ROWLANDS'
MACASSAR OIL.

Used for 100 years. Prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the Hair and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; also prepared in a Golden Colour.

ROWLANDS'
ODONTO.

A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS'
KALYDOR.

A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces soft fair and delicate Skin.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations.

67

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Merchants

WORKS IEELKHANA & BELLORE — *Calcutta* — **OFFICES & STORES** 1, HASTINGS STREET

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Windows, Ornamental Iron Work Roofs, Bridges &c.,

AGENTS FOR

RUSTON PROCTOR & CO., Lincoln, England; large Stocks of whose Engines, Boilers, Mills Pumps, & Saw Benches &c., we have ready for immediate delivery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J.McDOWALL & SONS.

Sawing, Planing,

Moulding & General

Wood Working.

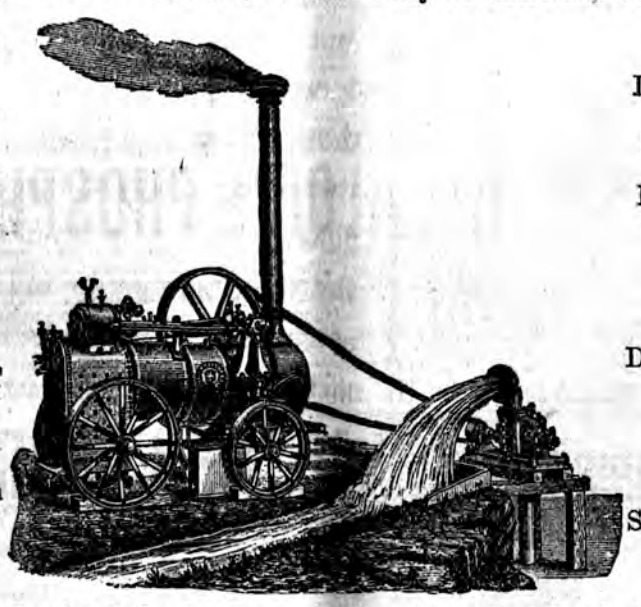
Machinery.

BARBER'S PATENT

BLACKSTONE.

Tea Roller for Steam

or Hand Power.



AGENTS FOR

LOUDON BROTHERS

Steam Hammers

Punching Shearing

and Rolling

Machinery.

DEAN SMITH AND GRACE'S.

Lathes Drilling

Planing.

Slotting and Shaping.

Machinery.

Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 101

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

19 COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., (Ltd.) Calcutta.

ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

NO SHOP SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE SMALL PACKET TEAS.

SPECIALITY,

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million,

ALSO.—Larger Packages and finer quality in tins from ½lb. to 10 lbs to suit *all tastes.*

Apply for prices and particulars to

LYALL MARSHALL & Co.,

No. *Managing Agents 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.*

N. G. CHATTERJEA'S

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal. Established in 186

The 21st Year in existence under the kind patronage of their Highnesses the Maharajas Bahadoor, Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. and Norendra Krishna Deb, K. C. I. E. of Calcutta, those of Benares, Travancore, Durbhunga, Chota Nagpore, Dinajpore, and the Nawabs Bahadoor, Abdool Gunny K. C. S. I., and Ashanullah Khan, K. C. I. E. of Dacca.

The names of Subscribers are registered in all times of the year. Particulars on application.

SEEDS! FOR THE RAINY SEASON SEEDS!!

A packet containing rainy season country vegetable seeds such as :—Palla Shusha and Jhinga, Beans of various sorts, Brinjals of sorts viz :—Mooktakeshi, large white and black &c. Champanottia, Puddonotia &c Sags, Sweet Danta, Pumpkin, Kumras, Karalas &c &c., 25 distinct varieties can be had here at Rs. 1-4 Aus.

A packet containing choice and beautiful rainy season country flower seeds such as :—Double-Balsam, Zimina and Sunflower; Gomphrena Globasa, Gailardia &c &c 10 distinct varieties can be had here at Re. 1.

Best and largest country and Jara Brinjal seeds per tolla Ans. 8 and 10 respectively. Largest Jara Radish seed 8 Ans. per tola. Rainy season flower seed each sort per packet 2 Ans Various kinds of choice and beautiful creeper seeds at 4 Ans. per packet of each sort.

Best Lychees, Langra and other Mangoes, Orange &c Grafts direct from Mozaffurpore, Hajipore, Durbhanga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively will be had here at moderate prices. Besides the above rare and best Mangoes, Lychees &c. fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of numerous distinct varieties, and all genuine to their names can also be had here at cheapest rates possible.

Our seeds and plants are known throughout the country, and they are celebrated for their genuineness and superiority so it is superfluous to ask for any guarantee.

Catalogue of plants furnished on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

BIJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
Managing Proprietor.
97 *Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.*

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,
PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs. a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1 0
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.	
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2 0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.	
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2 8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2 0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2 0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ...	2 0

105

NOTICE

In the goods of Anundo Ram Barooah late a member of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Noakhali.

——ALL persons indebted to or having any claims against the above Estate are requested to communicate to our Agents MESSRS M. C. BAROOAH & Co. Gauhati, who are fully empowered to act for us.

Gauhati, 12th, May 1889. } ATMA RAM BAROOAH, KESHUB RAM BAROOAH, ADMINISTRATORS TO THE ESTATE.

112

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER. HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1860.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over Ind -0, .e 2-8 and Rs. -8 a bottle. Every bottle is d nd b rs on its label as the fac simile of our signato mitate which is a felony.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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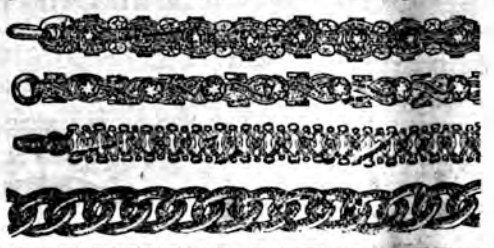

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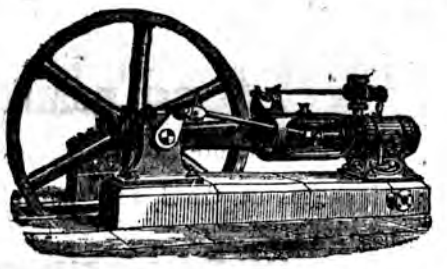

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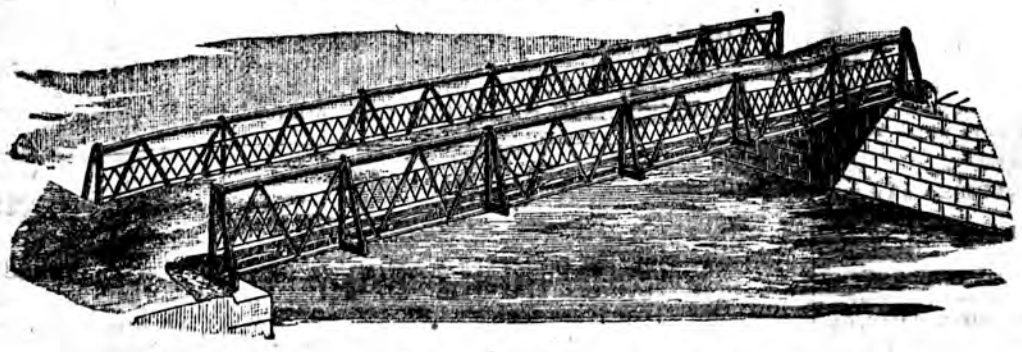

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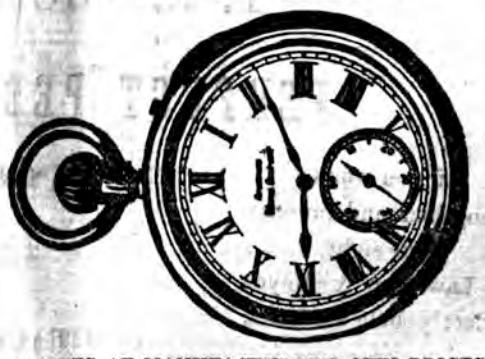

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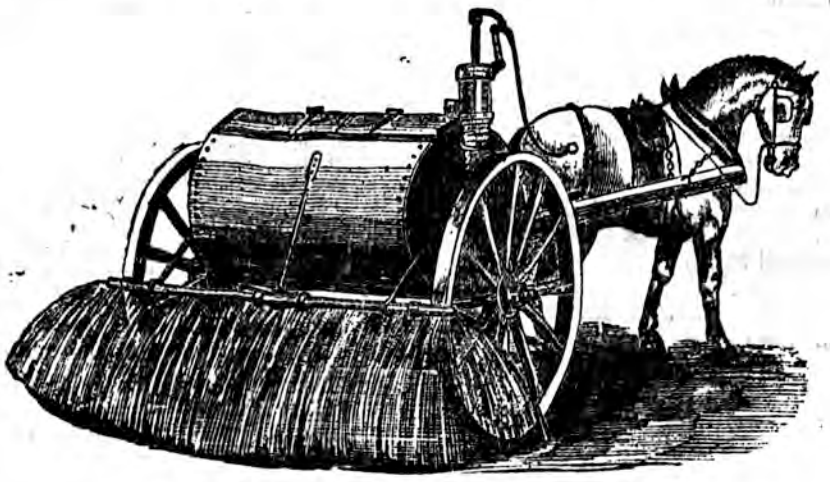

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প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।
(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „
বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।
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ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১৷৵০
ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

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পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „
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